NOTES ON *CLINOCORIDAE*, A FAMILY OF RHYNCHOTA, WITH THE DESCRIPTIONS OF A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES.

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(Text-figs. 1—4.)

ON page 93 of the present volume we stated that four principal types of bristles are found in the *Clinocoridae*, and gave illustrations of these types. The most remarkable type is the one in which the convex side of the curved bristle appears denticulate in a lateral aspect. This kind of bristle is only found in the genera *Clinocoris* and *Oeciacus*, whereas the largest and most modified bristles of the other genera are only dentate at the apex. This difference in the bristles coupled with distinctions in the proboscis and sterna splits the family up into the following groups:

A. Subfamily **Clinocorinae** nov.

Proboscis at most reaching in between the fore-coxae. The large bristles broad, curved and denticulate on the convex side. Mesosternum broadly rounded posteriorly. Metasternum broader than the mid-femur, being as long as it is broad, and posteriorly rounded-truncate. Raised mesial portion of basal abdominal sternite hardly at all narrowed forward. Eighth abdominal segment of ♂ strongly asymmetrical.—Here belong the genera *Clinocoris* and *Oeciacus*.

B. Subfamily **Cacodminae** (Kirk. indeser.).

Proboscis at most reaching in between the fore-coxae. The large bristles dentate only at the tip, not on the convex side. Mesosternum subtriangular. Metasternum more or less lozenge-shaped or ovate, tapering forward, much longer than it is broad, about as wide as the mid-femur. Raised mesial portion of basal abdominal sternite narrowing anteriorly. Eighth abdominal segment of ♂ almost symmetrical.—Here belong *Cacodmus*, *Loxaspis*, and the new genus described below.

C. Subfamily **Haematosiphoninae** nov.

Proboscis extending beyond the mid-coxae. The large bristles curved, rather broad, dentate at the tip, but not on the convex side. Mesosternum rounded. Metasternum narrow. Raised mesial portion of basal abdominal sternite also narrow, anteriorly narrowing.—Here belongs *Haematosiphon*.

The *Clinocorinae* are further characterised by the scutellum, which bears a number of bristles resembling those of the pronotum and elytra, while the scutellum of the *Cacodminae* has only small hairs.

One of the two new species of *Cacodminae* described hereafter represents a distinct type for which it is necessary to erect a new genus. This new genus is distinguished from *Cacodmus* and *Loxaspis* as follows :

1. *Cacodmus :* bristles long, most of the lateral ones of the pronotum longer than the first segment of the antenna. Tibiae without pseudo-joints. Second segment of proboscis longer than fourth.

2. *Aphrania* gen. nov. : bristles shorter than in *Cacodmus*, only a small number of the lateral ones of the pronotum longer than the first antennal segment. Second segment of proboscis shorter than fourth. Hind-tibia with distinct pseudo-joint, mid-tibia with indistinct one, and fore-tibia without pseudo-joint.— Genotype : *A. barys* spec. nov.

4. *Loxaspis :* distinguished from the preceding genera by all the tibiae having a pseudo-joint and by the hind-tibia being much longer than the hind-femur.

Cacodmus indicus spec. nov. (text-figs. 1 and 2).

♂♀. Much slenderer than *Cacodmus villosus* Stål (1873). The head exserted (text-fig. 1). The proboscis does not reach to the fore-coxa. The prothorax is

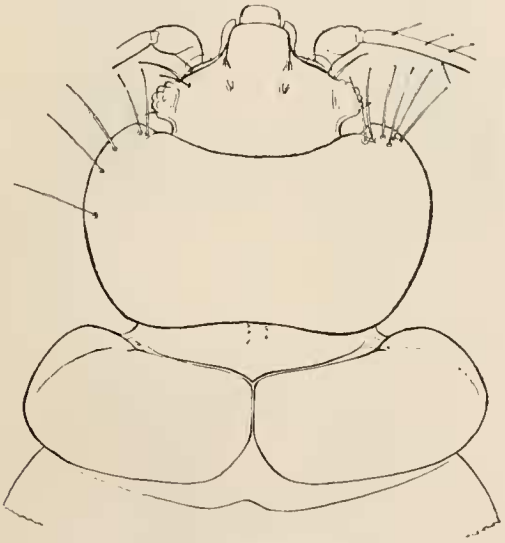

FIG. 1.—*Cacodmus indicus.*

broadest in front of the centre, the sides being rounded, though less strongly so than in *C. villosus*. The anterior angle of the prothorax does not project so much as in that species, and the explanate margin is much narrower. The hairs of the prothorax are long, those placed at and near the lateral margins being much longer than the diameter of the eye, as is indicated in the figure. The elytra are almost twice as broad as they are long, and the bristles they bear are about as long as those of the prothorax. The abdomen is densely covered with long bristles, which form six or seven very irregular transverse rows in the centre of the tergites and are even more numerous laterally. Many of the lateral bristles are as long as or

longer than a segment. On the under side of the abdomen the hairs are much smaller than on the upper, being placed in about five rows on the central segments and all ending in a long thin point as in ordinary bristles.

Fig. 2.—Hind-tarsus of *Cacodmus indicus*.
Fig. 3.—Hind-tibia and -tarsus of *Aphrania barys*.

The proportional lengths of the femora and tibiae in the three pairs of legs are :

♂. 42 : 38—42 : 42—46 : 52 ;

♀. 44 : 42—45 : 46—52 : 57.

All the tibiae have an apical tuft of hair in both sexes. The tibiae are nearly straight, their outer surface being gently convex at the base and apex, and the inner side slightly convex in the proximal half, and feebly but visibly incurved in the distal half. The bristles of the tibiae are very numerous, being more numerous and smaller on the under surface than on the upper (*i.e.* the surface which is the

"upper" in a specimen mounted on a slide with the legs pressed down). In the ♂ the mid-tibia bears on the under side a short, stout and blunt apical spine, and the hind-tibia two such spines, while in the ♀ both these tibiae have two spines. The apical bristles of the upper surface (text-fig. 2) are somewhat thicker than the other bristles. The tarsi are slender, being especially characterised by the first segment (text-fig. 2) bearing a short, thin, pointed subapical ventral bristle and near it a long and slender one.

The ♂ organ of copulation does not quite reach to the centre of the seventh sternite; its apex is rounded off, not sharply pointed, and, when the organ is lying in the groove, curved frontad.

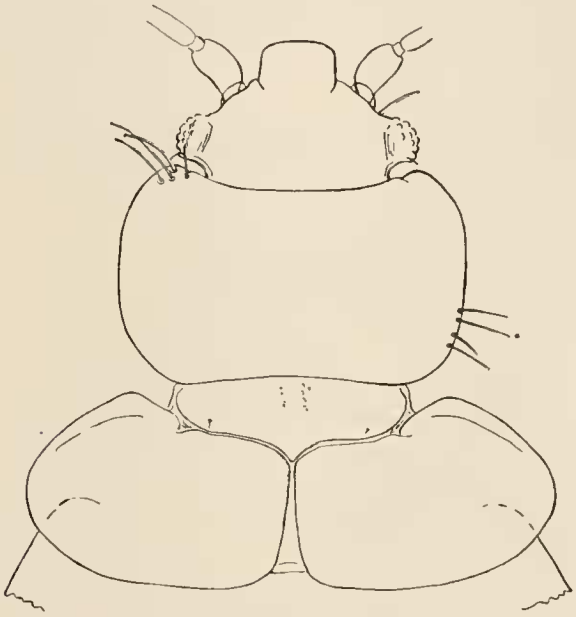

FIG. 4.—*Aphrania barys.*

Length (labrum excl.): ♂ 3·6 mm., ♀ 4·4 mm.
Width of pronotum: ♂ 1·1 mm., ♀ 1·3 mm.
Width of abdomen: ♂ 1·8 mm., ♀ 2 mm.

The immature specimens which we have bear very few bristles as compared with the adult examples, but can be recognised as belonging to this species by the long bristles being funnel-shaped at the tip, and the first tarsal segment bearing two slender bristles ventrally near the apex.

We have 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀ from Khandala, Bombay Presidency (26. iv. 1911), and two immature specimens from the same place, found in November 1911 on a bat, all collected by Prof. F. Assmuth.

Aphrania barys spec. nov. (text-figs. 3 and 4).

♂. The general facies of this species is almost the same as in the preceding one. But the bristles are obviously shorter and less numerous, the prothorax is

much less rounded at the sides (text-fig. 4), and the elytra are distinctly longer than in *H. indicus*. On the pronotum there is a fairly large space at each side of the median line devoid of bristles. The bristles of the tibiae are also less numerous and shorter than in *H. indicus*, and more or less arranged in rows. All the tibiae are more distinctly incurved on the inner side before the apex in the region where the hind-tibia bears a distinct pseudo-joint (text-fig. 3). The mid-tibia has one thick obtuse apical spine on the under side and the hind-tibia two. The first tarsal segment bears ventrally before the apex a thin bristle and a short and stout spine (text-fig. 3). The proportional lengths of the femora and tibiae are as follows :

♂. 47 : 48—49 : 50—52 : 62.

The ♂ organ of copulation extends on to the apex of the seventh sternite, while the groove in which it is situated reaches to about the centre of the segment. The tip of the organ is pointed and, in a rest position, slightly curved anad.

Length (labrum excl.) : 4·4 mm.

Width of pronotum : 1·2 mm.

Width of abdomen : 2·2 mm.

Five ♂♂ in the British Museum from Maseru, Basutoland, collected by Mr. L. Wroughton.